

What's On

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1927.

CHAOS IN EDUCATION

OUR college students are more interested in the labels on their intellectual luggage than in what it contains, is a general accusation levelled at American undergraduates by Professor Henry W. Holmes, Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education. In an article which he entitled "Chaos or Cosmos in American Education", this noted educational authority reviews the whole question of schools and colleges and their interrelations, and launches an attack on the system of education in his country.

The chaotic picture which he draws does not necessarily apply to this side of the line, but as there are many points of similarity between the educational systems in the two countries, much good may be derived from a review of Professor Holmes' criticism.

Standardization and the stress laid upon quantity rather than quality are shown to be at the roots of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the United States. Professor Holmes sees only a mad scramble to push the student through school until he can satisfy college entrance requirements; then a further rush through college in the shortest possible time, and at the conclusion of a certain number of years the student is tagged with whatever degree he has been working for and sent out into the world as another educated American.

The schools are shown to be partially to blame in that their sole objective appears to be the college entrance requirements. The American public has demanded the teaching of more and more subjects, and the result has been the students arrive at college with but a hazy knowledge of any one subject. What students learn in school they do not learn well, and thorough knowledge is becoming uncommon even among teachers.

One remedy which the writer suggests for this state of affairs is that the schools should set up a greater variety of curricula and see that they lead on to definite ends, many of them vocational. Closer relations must be established between school and college; the school must reach a state where its work may be accepted by the college; and the college must, in its turn, learn to place more reliance on the primary educational unit.

Professor Holmes' idea is that if a student intends to take honors in a certain course at college, it would be greatly to his advantage to specialize in that subject during his later years at school. Then if this method were followed the student would have a fairly thorough knowledge of his own particular subject when his courses at college have been completed.

The obvious objection to such a system, particularly if it is pushed to extremes, is that it is difficult for a student, even in his later years at school, to decide upon the subject for which he is best fitted. Many mistakes would be made and many years wasted, unless some time in the future the psychologist could come to the aid of the educationalist and by applying tests discover the particular bent and possibilities in each individual.

Professor Holmes is conscious of the difficulties which would arise from over-specialization, but he argues that some radical change in the present system should be made and must be made.

EVERYBODY HAS A CHANCE

THOSE who have an idea that the destinies of student life in this university are in the hands of a very few autocratic personages who believe in dictating official student policies, are usually the ones who don't attend meetings, or who are too modest to speak if they do attend.

At the meeting taking place this morning routine business will have to be transacted, and no one can question the efficiency shown by the financial managers of our university organizations, and their success during the past session.

After all this has been gone through, the meeting will be thrown open for discussion. Anybody who wants to criticize any student policy can criticize it. If he wants to change a point in the constitution he can do so sooner or later if he has a student majority behind him. If he is opposed to this plan, then he must be opposed to all governments of civilized countries, which our student government copies.

The whole trouble is that too often the students' society does not represent the students. Many students attend the meetings simply to engineer future elections or to benefit themselves otherwise indirectly, and stay away if the matters in the agenda do not directly affect them.

We admit that during the past many spely arguments have enlivened student meetings, and this is always a healthy indication. We hope that more spirited discussion will feature what meetings are held this year.

If anything really worth while is brought before the meeting and then frowled down or treated indifferently, the originators of the worth-while ventures have real cause for complaint. But this has happened rarely, if ever.

If any reasonable adventures of student thought, or other new proposals are indifferently treated by students at open meetings, and finally banned by the student council, there is again cause for justified complaint. But everything depends on the sincerity and co-operation of the students themselves, who pay for the society, and who have a chance to run it, whether they take that chance or not.

INTERNATIONAL DEBATING

THE results of the second international oratorical contest for high school students held last week in Washington are of unusual interest, particularly to devotees of debating and public speaking. Five countries were represented, one by a girl, all the contestants being under the age of nineteen. Arturo Garcia-Fernandez, student at the National University of Mexico, was adjudged the winner of the contest, while the Canadian representative, F. P. Holton, of Tavistock, Ont., who has just turned seventeen, won third place. Ten-minute speeches were delivered by the student orators, each in his own language, and scholars of international repute acted as judges.

The interest which has already been aroused in this competition is remarkable. The first contest, held in the United States last year and won by an American, was little more than a magnified U.S. championship. This year exhaustive eliminations were held throughout Canada and the provincial winners met at Toronto in May to decide the Dominion championship. England, France and Mexico also sent promising young speakers to represent them.

The idea of the contest brings up the question of whether some such international competition could be held among college students. Almost every year university debating teams from England and the United States visit McGill, and last summer a European tour was planned for a representative team from this University. All this is most beneficial to the men and the colleges concerned, and it does much to promote the best international feeling between university men.

Unfortunately, however, it would be difficult for English-speaking students to compete in debates against fellow students who speak different languages. Only some species of competition such as that held in Washington by the school-boys can bring the students of all nations into direct competition with one another.

Whether the organization of such a contest is advisable, whether it is possible, is another question. But the initiative shown by those who organized the international oratorical contest for school students is to be admired even if it is not copied.

EDITORIAL CRACKERS

A college daily informs us that dancers at one of W's Deans' Receptions were forced to go home in the dark. We see absolutely no need of sympathizing.

What we Think of the Shows AT THE PALACE

Public Opinion is Right About Beau Geste.

Beau Geste is a story of brotherly love and almost unexampled bravery. Almost unexampled, because the real hero of the film is the producer, who actually undertook to produce a film which had no sex love story running through it. Not only that, he had the amazing daring to introduce a rather sad ending.

His daring was rewarded when his picture, contrary to all expert opinion became one of the screen's most popular features. Beau Geste's love and brotherly love had no reward but death, and we are treated to an enjoyable ten minutes watching his death agonies displayed in an amazing series of close-ups.

Another desperate trick of the producer's starting at the finish of the story is very successful. The audience are introduced to an astounding series of events that seemingly can be ascribed only to witchery. After giving the audience all the thrills of Haloween ghost story, the director starts with his theme.

The film is quite up to the standard of I.C. Wren's matchless story as far as plot development is concerned. Two Englishmen in the story become Americans in the film, but the change is by no means to be regretted, for a good deal of the humour in the play is enhanced by the liberty.

The desert spectacles are grand, and as in many pictures, contribute essentially to the film's success.

For those who delight in horrors, thrills and photo-craft, the film is an extraordinarily interesting one. But go prepared to weep, outwardly or inwardly.

C. H. D.

VARIED BOOKS ARE ADDED TO LIBRARY

(Continued from page one)

Cather, W. S. (The) Professor's House.
Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de—Rinconete y Cortadillo.
Chamberlain, H. S.—Goethe, 4th. Aufl.
Chi Nai-an (Les) chevaliers chinois; tr. fr. the Chinese.
Coward, N. P.—Hay Fever.
Dante Alighieri—Divina commedia; fascim. della ed. principe di Poigno 1472.
Dante Alighieri—(La) comedia del divino Dante Alighieri da Firenze con la esposizione di Giuseppe Lando Passerini da Cortona.

Dante Alighieri—(La) divina commedia; hrsg. von Berthold Wiese.
Ermatinger, Emil—Barock und Rokoko in der deutschen Dichtung.
Eskuche, Gustav, tr. Griechische Einakter fur Hans und Bühne verdeutsch.
Floek, Oswald—(Die) deutsche Dichtung der Gegenwart.
Frenssen, Gustav—Otto Babendiek.
Gottschall, Rodolt von—Portraits und Studien. 6 vols. in 3.
Gundelfinger, Friedrich. — Goethe, von Friedrich Gundolf, pseud.
Harich, Walther—Jean Paul.
Hamsun, Knut—Brenn; tr. fr. the Norwegian.

Hauptmann, G. J. R.—(The) Island of the Great Mother.
Heine, Heinrich—Hein'sche Lieder im Bilde.
Heine, Heinrich—Lutes.
Heine, Heinrich—Pagen choisies de Henri Heine.
Heine, Heinrich—Reisebilder, tableaux de voyage. 3 vols.
Housman, Lawrence—Trinibiebrig.
Kessel, J.—(Les) vols aveugles.
Lavius Patavinius, Titus—Book XXI, ed. by Dimdale.
Locke, W. J.—(The) Great Pandolf.
Ludwig, Emil—Goethe 2 vols.
Lynd, Mrs. Sylvia—(The) Mulberry Bush.

MacGregor, Marshall—Leaves of Helias. 2 vols.
Mann, Thomas — Unordnung und frühes Leid.
Mann, Thomas—(Der) Zauberberg.
Marquis, Don—(The) Awakening.
Masters, E. L.—(The) new Spoon River.
Maturin, R. C.—Melmoth the wanderer. 4 vols.
Menander Atheniensis — Selections Gr. ed W. G. Waddell.
Minor, Jakob—Goethes Faust. 2 vols.
Mitchison, Mrs. Naomi—Bloud Cuckoo land.
Molnar, Ferenc—Prisoners.
Morley, C. D.—Safety pins and other essays.

Morley, C. D.—Thunder on the left.
Myers, L. H.—(The) Cllo.
Pinto, Jaws with an Eng. translation by Bury. 2 vols.
Plutarchus—Moralia Gr.
Pulver, Otto—Goethes Faust.
Piscott, H. W.—(The) development of Virgils art.
Ransome, Arthur—Edgar Allan Poe.
Schanz, Julius, ed.—Enrico Heine in Italia, coll' aggiunta di alcuni documenti letterari e di una lettera ad Augusto Silberstein.
Scherer, Wilhelm—Aufsatze über Goethe. 2te. Aufl.
Schmidt, Julian—Bilder aus dem geistigen Leben ungerer Zeit.
Schrempf, Christoph—Goethes Le-

bensanschauung in ihrer geschichtlichen Entwicklung. 2 vols.
Simmel, Georg—Goethe. 5te. Aufl.
Sintenis, F.—H. Heine.
Smith, Pauline—(The) Little Karoo.
Valentin, Velt—(Die) Klassische Walpurgisnacht.
Wilmowitz-Moellendorf Ulrich von—(Die) Heimkehr des Odysseus; neue homerische Untersuchungen.
Witkowski, Georg—(Die) Handlung des zweiten Teils von Goethes Faust.
Woerner, Roman—Fausta Ende. 2te. Aufl.
Wukadlovic, Sp.—Goethe-Problema. BIOGRAPHY

Rauville, Theodore de—Mes souvenirs.
Renson, E. F.—Mother.
Brown, E. K.—(The) life of William Godwin.
Gedey, J. F.—Porfirio Diaz, president of Mexico, the master builder of a great commonwealth.
Harich, Walther—E. T. A. Hoffman. 3te. Aufl. 2 vols.
Ludwig, Emil—Hismarek.
Mowry, W. A.—Recollections of a New England educator, 1838-1908.

GEOGRAPHY & TRAVELS
Benson, Stella (The) little world.
Bouquville, L. A. de—Journal de la navigation autour de globe de la frigate la Thelus et de la corvette l'Esperance pendant les années 1821-26. 2 vols.
Mitchell, B. W.—Trial life in the Canadian Rockies.

HISTORY
Adam, Frank—(The) clans, septs and regiments of the Scottish Highlands. 2nd. ed.
Burch, Rev. Vacher—Myth and Conscience the Great.
Crane, Louise—China lu sign and symbol.
Crane, Louise—(A) oronicle of yeres from the hexynynge of the world.
Ducros, Louis—French society in the eighteenth century; tr. fr. the Fr.
Henderson, B. W.—(The) great war between Athens and Sparta.
McMillan, William—(The) story of the Scottish flag.

Read, Conyers—Mr. Secretary Wal-singham and the policy of Queen Elizabeth. 3 vols.
Richardson, A. E.—(The) English Inn past and present.

ECONOMICS & POLITICAL SCIENCE
Greenwood, W. J.—Business letter phrases and paragraphs.
Knights, C. K.—Advanced life insurance.
Louis, Paul—Ancient Rome at work.
Metcalf, H. C. ed.—Scientific foundations of business administration.
Myres, J. L.—(The) political ideas of the Greeks.

Smith, Homer J.—Industrial education.
Smith Homer J.—Soviet union year-book. 1926.
Stockwell, H. G.—How to read a financial statement.

SOCIAL SCIENCE NURSING ETC.
Armstrong, D. B.—Community health.
Bolt, R. A.—(The) baby's health.
Cleveland, Elizabeth—Training the toddler.
Collis, E. L.—(The) health of the industrial worker.
Daley, W. A.—Popular education in public health.
Davis, M. M.—Clinics, hospitals, and health centers.
Denison, Elsa—Helping school children.

De Normandie, R. L.—(The) expectant mother.
Gillett, Lucy H.—Food for health's sake.
Holt, L. E.—(The) care and feeding of children. 13th. ed.
Kelley, Irene V.—Text-book of nursing technique.
McLaughlin, A. J.—Personal hygiene.
Noyes, Clara D.—Home care of the sick when mother does the nursing.
Newman, Sir George—Infant mortality.

Selam, Max—(The) tired child.
Squire, Rose E.—Thirty years in the public service.
Tobey, J. A.—(The) quest for health.
Townsend, Harriet—Social work.
Wulhop, Elsie—(The) social worker in a hospital ward.

GENERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Avram, M. H.—(The) rayon industry.
Blücher, Hans—Blüchers Ausrüstungsbuch für die chemische Industrie. 2 vols. (Die) ersten zehn Jahre der Theorie von Niels Bohr über den Bau der Atome.
Fedorow, E. von—(Das) Krystallreich. 2 vols.
Jamieson, G. S.—Volumetric iodate method.

Lorentz, Hendrik, A.—Problems of modern physics.
McAuliffe, Eugene—Railway fuel.
MacNaughton, Edgar—Elementary steam power engineering.
Pan-Pacific science congress, 3rd.—Scientific Japan.
Sheffield University. Fuel technology. Dept. of—Coal.
Sheffield University. Fuel technology. Dept. of—Furnace heating.
Smith, E. F.—Old chemistries.
Waggaman, W. H.—Phosphoric acid.
Young, G. J.—(The) working of unstratified mineral deposits.

NATURAL HISTORY
(Botany, Zoology, Etc.)
Berlin, Friedrich Wilhelm Universität, Zoologische Sammlung—Nomenclator avium Musci zoological Berol. inenals.
Brown, Harry B.—Cotton.
Bonaparte, C. J. L. prince de Cambrino—Catalogue des oiseaux d'Europe

Correspondence The Editor, McGill Daily.

The heading of the report of the proceedings of the Chemical Industry Club published yesterday seems to convey a false impression as to the objects of the club. An mentioned in previous articles, the club endeavors to bring the students into contact with those industries and industrial operations as they will meet with in his course. The theory of fermentation is dealt with in the Chemistry courses taken during the first or second year. In consequence the club endeavors to arrange for the students to see the process carried out on an industrial scale at the time that he is covering that ground in his lectures.

This trip to a local Brewery is only a minor detail in the season's activities and does not seem to warrant the importance apparently attached to it.

Thanking you I remain,

Yours truly,

M. A. KETCHEN

President

The Editor,

McGill Daily.

Dear Sir:—May I through your columns try to clear up a certain false impression to which an article in yesterday's 'Daily' gave rise. It was stated that an attempt at suicide was made on University St. As I live near the scene of the Crime, the rumour has arisen that I am the criminal. This is altogether false and I wish to dispel the delusion among some of the student body that I am the man. Further I do not play poker.

I thank you,

F. L. LLOYD

POLISH LECTURES

A class in Polish is being offered this year in the Modern language department of the Marquette University, according to an announcement made by the Rev. William M. Magee, S.J., dean of the College of Liberal Arts. Journalism and Arts and Science students may fulfill their language requirements for degrees by taking the course. Prof. Babian Kulbacki has been engaged to instruct the class which will meet twice a week on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4:30 p.m. in room 400 of Johnston hall. Students who are interested should report at once for registration to the office of their dean.

Strong, E. K.—(The) psychology of selling and advertising.
Turner, J.—(The) philosophic basis of moral obligation.
ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.
Ancona, Paolo d.—(La) miniature Fiorentina.
Blyson, R. L.—Chinese paintings in English collections.
Boinet, Amedee—(La) Cathedrale d'Amiens.
Fliche, Augustin—Aigues-Mortes et Saint-Gilles.
Holland, L. B.—Ready written specifications.
Mitzel, H. H. H. E.—Vom Lenden-schurz zur Modetracht.
Olshki, L. S.—(Le) livre illustré au XVe. siecle.
Read, Herbert—English stained glass. (Les) richesses d'art de la France.
Voss, W. C.—Architectural construction.

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Dunhill, T. F.—Chamber music.
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American Library Assoc.—(A) survey of libraries in the United States.
Claudin, Anatole—Documents sur la typographie et la gravure en France aux XVe. et XVIIe. siecles.
Figl, A.—Systeme des Chiffriers.

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Barker, Ernest—National character and the factors in its formation.
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IN
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"LAFFIN' THRU"

20 for 25¢
Winchester CIGARETTES
Save the "POKER HANDS."

ORPHEUM
HIGH CLASS STOCK
Plateau 2141-2142
"THE MASQUERADER"
with
Mildred Mitchell—Victor Sutherland

IMPERIAL
A song, dance and comedy revue
"THE NIGHT CLUB"
Heads the vaudeville bill. "Lob- by Polies," also, with Billy Shore and Betty Rich. The Beaucaire Sextette. Mack & Rossiter. Dot- son, a coloured comedian and dancer. Ohlmeyer & Baker.
"THE LONE EAGLE"
with
RAYMOND S. KEANE
Will be the screen feature.

Talk "It" Over Tea and Toast in the Union Cafeteria
You can want nothing more than good friends and good food.
Both are Indispensable

NOTICE
The Annual Meeting of the Students' Society will be held TO-DAY at Eleven o'clock in the McGill Union.
Signed
G. H. FLETCHER
Sec.

TRACK TEAM IS READY FOR MEET

Last Practice this Afternoon Finished Training

TEAM ANNOUNCED

Line-up Composed Mainly of Winners in the Inter-Faculty Meet

On the conclusion of its practice this afternoon, the Track Team finished its training for the Intercollegiate meet at Kingston on Friday, with every man in the pink of condition and ready for a hard battle against the speedy Toronto side stars. The list of nineteen men making the trip was withheld until after training table last night, when the official team line-up was given out for publication.

The team travels down to the Limestone City on Thursday, leaving here at 12:40 tomorrow noon. They will have a good opportunity to rest Thursday night, preparatory to meeting Toronto and Queen's in the afternoon of Friday at the Richardson Stadium.

There are no surprise entries the team being composed mainly of winners in the Interfaculty meet which was held here last week. A few of the events were run over on Monday, due to lack of decisive results on the previous Friday, but generally these results were the same, the men coming in the same order as they had before.

There are several Freshmen on this year's team, among them being Fraser, Brown, Spriggs, Baker, Hutchins, Hven, Church and Poupore. The latter came to the fore sensationally in the Interfaculty meet, when he surprised the spectators by defeating both Cummings and Rahmanop in the javelin throw. Church is a husky lad from Ottawa, and should do well in the weight-bearing events, particularly in the discus and the shot-put.

The relay team has not been definitely chosen, but it is practically certain that Hands, Hanlon, Spriggs and E. E. Brown will run in this event.

Toronto seems to have even more formidable aggregation than they did last year. Fitzpatrick, on Saturday last, lowered the Varsity track record for the century, by running this distance in 9:45 secs. This comes within a fifth of a second of the world record and lowers a Toronto record which has stood for 17 years. By this win, he defeated Harley Russell and Cam Mabee, who raced here last year and were both men of very high intercollegiate calibre.

Another track record which went by the boards is that in the three mile run, which was lowered by Graham by 4:15 secs. Jim McKenzie was as usual extremely active at the Varsity interfaculty track meet, and came out with 25 points, leading in individual scoring by a wide margin. He will enter in several events at Kingston.

While it is obvious that Toronto will easily lead in the sprints in the Intercollegiate event, McGill, who has always started in field events, are likely to garner in a few points through the efforts of the weight-lifters and the pole-vaulters. Queen's is an unknown factor, but it is assumed that they will field a team which will be on a par with their competitors in previous years, bringing in enough points to influence the decision for first and second positions but not finishing above third place themselves.

The men who will represent McGill are: Fraser, Hanlon, Hands, Spriggs, Brown, E. E. Brown, Ken, Balmer, Biemer, MacKay, Hutchins, Baker, Consiglio, Horn, Brown, F. T. Weldon, Church, Rahmanop, Poupore, Cummings.

In several instances there are more than the man required two men entering in the one event, but in this case, only the two men will compete, one of the entries, being scratched before the beginning of the meet. Below is printed a list of the events with the men entered in each. The men whose names appear first will be the probable starter in these events.

- 100 Yards — Fraser, Brown, F. T.
- 220 Yards — Hanlon, Brown, F. T., Fraser.
- 440 Yards — Hands, Hanlon, Brown, E. E.
- 880 Yards — Spriggs, Brown, E. E.
- 1 Mile — Brown, Ken.
- 2 Miles — Balmer, J. A.
- High Hurdles — Baker, Hutchins, MacKay.
- Low Hurdles — Biemer, MacKay.
- Baker.
- Pole Vault — Consiglio, Biemer.
- High Jump — Horn, Consiglio.
- Fraser.
- Broad Jump — Brown, F. T., Consiglio, Brown, E. E.
- Shot Put — Rahmanop, Church, Weldon.
- Discus — Weldon, Church, Rahmanop.
- Javelin — Poupore, Cummings, Rahmanop.
- Relay — Hands, Hanlon, Spriggs, Brown, E. E., Biemer, Brown, E. T.

BASKETBALL MANAGERS

All those interested in becoming interclass basketball managers should get in touch with the senior manager, F. C. Pugh, immediately by telephoning 2464 or by calling at 3609 University St.

RECORD WAS BROKEN

All attendance records for a football game in Montreal were smashed last Saturday when McGill engaged Queen's at the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium. Thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty-eight persons saw McGill win according to an official announcement made by the McGill Athletic Board last night, of which number 13,242 were paid admissions and 396 complimentary tickets.

The previous record was surpassed by over a thousand. In 1921 at the Centennial game about 12,500 paid admission and this was the greatest number of people to invade Molson Stadium at one time previous to last Saturday. Last year's record game was the play-off between McGill and Varsity, when 11,174 passed through the turnstiles, 802 presenting passes and complimentary pasteboards.

TORONTO HARRIER COURSE DIFFICULT

Keen Competition for Places on Team This Year

News from Toronto that the Harrier course over which this year's Intercollegiate Competition will take place includes a water jump of ten feet and some distance through low-lying and swampy country has aroused considerable interest in McGill harrier circles. The general indications are that the local long distance runners will have quite different conditions to run under when they get to Toronto than they have been accustomed to at home.

Meanwhile there is little pessimism around the field-house. With Balmer, Calhoun and Brindle from last year to provide a strong nucleus for the team and a number of other men vying for the remaining positions, prospects are reasonably encouraging. The entry lists for the Inter-Faculty Race will be posted within the next few days, and it is likely that teams will be entered from Arts, Commerce, Science and Medicine, while several other men may run as individual entries.

Today's run will be over the short course, and the long course will be attempted again on Friday. Strenuous practices will be in order early next week, with an easing off before the run on the 29th.

STUDENTS WILL HOLD ANNUAL MEETING TODAY

(Continued from page one.) Only two student meetings are held during the college year, one in the fall and one in the spring, and it is therefore important that any matters of vital interest to the student body as a whole be brought up today, as there will not be another similar chance until the semi-annual meeting in March.

ACCUSED COUPLE ARE IDENTIFIED BY MCGILL MAN

(Continued from page one.) cused several times subsequently, he said. Hayes then asked the court for permission to refer to certain notes he had made in connection with the case. The defence counsel immediately demanded permission to examine these. Hayes has seen the accused upon several occasions, at times in company with a third person, male. The witness told Joseph Cohen, K.C., attorney for the defence, that the female accused had entered the house at 22 Northcliffe avenue.

Upon conclusion of his testimony, it is understood that Hayes will return to resume his studies in the Department of Economics and Political Science at McGill University.

ALFRED NOYES TO ADDRESS STUDENTS

(Continued from page one.) location of "Drake" in Blackwood's Magazine, and his poetry has increased in importance ever since. He is known as a writer of Narrative Lyric and Ballad verse, and his enormous output does not detract from the consistently high quality of his poetry. The subjects of his poetry are noted as a contribution to the appreciation of poetry by the Younger Generation. They are subjects of real interest to the human being, dealing with the sea and warfare, rather than flowers and scenery. This may be seen in his characteristic poem, "Open Boats", and other poems dealing with shipwrecked crews. He combines his subtle humor with his delicate sense of Poetry, which makes his works so enjoyable to read. He is widely travelled and something of a cosmopolitan, and is essentially humanitarian in his views. He is deeply interested in the urgent problems of modern civilization, which can be traced in his magnificent War Poems. In these he displays his patriotism, yet also a loathing for war, and he breathes a spirit of hot, reasoned, moral indignation against the makers of war, who prosper.

TENNIS TEAM IS FINALLY CHOSEN

Intercollegiate Tennis Will Start Here on Thursday

Six men have been chosen to represent McGill in the annual intercollegiate tennis tournament which will be played this year on the Outremont courts under the auspices of the University of Montreal tomorrow, Friday and Saturday. In this tourney McGill will be defending the title which has been held by the University for the past seven years.

The following is the team to represent McGill:

- Singles: 1. Jack Wright, 2. J. P. McInerney, 3. R. Sabourin, 4. C. H. Peters.
- Doubles: 1. Jack Wright and J. P. McInerney, 2. W. F. McMartin and C. R. Deand.

The matches will commence on Thursday morning at ten o'clock when the first round in the singles will be played. The doubles will be commenced in the afternoon.

Varsity, U. of M., Queen's, Osgoode Hall and R.M.C. are sending down teams, and the first two are expected to supply stronger opposition than ever before, and keen competition is anticipated. McGill will be extended to the limit to retain its title, although the local followers are backing to a great extent on Jack Wright, Canadian intercollegiate titleholder to pull his team through to victory.

ALL ABOUT GAME ON CAMPUS WHEN ARTS AND LAW MEET

(Continued from page one.) outs des. At middle Coach Milten will have hefty Heenev and handsome Hansard. The team will be particularly strong at inside with Gordon Webster, all-round McGill athlete, and prestige will be lent to the team by the presence of the Students' Council in the person of Pep Laddley. On the back division, Fred Manley, kicking half, Blumenstein and Paul Smith will likely get the call, while White at flying wing and Holt at snap, will round out the team. Of course there will be a quarter-back and R. G. M. Gammell has been the only applicant for this position. The other two undergraduates in the Faculty will act as substitutes. Laddie Smith will manage the team from the bench and T. H. Harris will act as water-boy. The personnel of the Arts team has remained a profound and deadly secret and it is rumored that the hordes who have been turning out for practice will be formed into squads which will take the field at one-minute intervals. Among the dark horses whose names have been heard in whispers in the corridors of the Arts Building are Fred Urquhart, Allan Calver, Charlie Peters, Jim D'plock, deWolfe Mackay, Jack Home, H. B. (Arts, year unknown), and a host of others well-known in the football world.

Extra seats are being erected in anticipation of one of the largest crowds of the year. Admission will be free.

ARTS JUNIORS NOT TO WEAR GOWNS

(Continued from page one.) E. Kay then spoke up in favor of the motion. He spoke of lofty ideals and cultural values as being the goal of the Arts student, treating the pecuniary considerations of other faculties with lofty disdain. For this reason the Arts student ought to be distinguished by the wearing of a gown. His statements were immediately attacked by Feigelson. He openly declared that he was here for the purpose of making money, that cold cash was his sole ambition. He stated that the wearing of gowns by only part of the students was contrary to the spirit of democratic ideals since it only served as a blatant assertion of superiority.

In the midst of this somewhat lengthy and gushing oration, it could be seen that the occupants of the room were becoming somewhat restless. It was unfortunate that the meeting had been called for 1 p.m. at which time palates irresistibly call for satisfaction for suddenly, one of the assembly, B. D., displaying a woebegone expression on his chubby countenance, and unable to resist the piercing fangs of ravenous hunger, rushed unceremoniously from the room. However, the rest kept on heroically, and Doherty arose to support the motion. He stated that to reach the Junior year, the Arts student had studied terribly, terribly hard, and, as a reward of the great amount of perseverance he had shown, he ought to be rewarded with the privilege of donning that sacred insignia, known as the gown.

A vote was then taken, resulting in a victory for the antagonists of the gown, amid much jubilation on the part of the latter.

tribute the People's patriotism to their own ends.

Mr. Alfred Noyes comes to Canada to speak upon subjects of which he is one of the world's greatest living authorities, and none should miss the opportunity of hearing his address next week.

SOCIAL WORKERS RECEPTION

Sophomores Entertain Freshettes at Supper.

The Sophomores of the School for Social Workers held a reception for the freshettes of their school on Monday evening in the S.C.A. Hall. One of the special features of the evening was the introduction of the freshettes to the various agencies, namely, Mental Hygiene, Social Service and Exchange, Family Welfare, and Children's Bureau. Tests were held in the form of games. Needless to say, the freshettes showed up well in all.

At the close of a pleasant evening, refreshments were served. A special attraction was a dainty birthday cake for the freshettes from their superiors.

CRUCIAL GAME FOR MCGILL AT LOYOLA

Intermediates in Important Match at 2.30 Today

This afternoon at the Loyola campus, McGill seconds will meet Loyola College in what will probably prove to be the deciding game of the intercollegiate intermediate football series. A win for Loyola will give them their third title, while a victory for McGill will leave them in a fair position for the championship. McGill must also defeat Bishop's in the return game here, having succumbed to the Lennoxville squad on their visit there.

All the Maroon regulars will be at their regular places in this afternoon's fray. Captain Tynan, who has been suffering from a sprained arm for some time, will reappear on the half-line with Savard to do the kicking.

Previous to the intermediate game, which starts at 2.30, McGill and Loyola Juniors will clash for the second time this season. The first meeting of the two squads resulted in a 5 to 0 win for the red representatives.

The intermediate line-up:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| MCGILL | LOYOLA |
| Ply. wing | |
| Jones | McCreary |
| Half | |
| Dalton | Savard |
| Simpson | McAlear |
| Swabey | Tynan |
| Quarter | |
| Robertson | Haynes |
| Snap | |
| Blurgell | McCarrey, H. |
| Inside | |
| Sise | Shaughnessy |
| Wooliver | George |
| O'Meara | Pigeon |
| Stockwell | O'Connor |
| Outside | |
| White | Timmins |
| Halfpenny | Munich |

MCGILL MEN ACTING WITH ROBT. MANTELL

(Continued from page one.) Hamlet is to be done in modern costume here, and this demands that all the extras must have tuxes and evening dress.

There are still some vacancies to be filled for the above mentioned parts, especially with regard to the men, and should any undergraduates desire to try his hand at super-work this week at the Guy street theatre, they should get in touch with D. M. Legate some time this morning not later than twelve o'clock. Instructions and directions regarding the details involved will be handed out then on the stage of Moyse Theatre.

ACCEPT PLAN OF MUSICAL ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page one.) Musical Association presented the budgets of the different societies in that group. The Band and Mandolin Clubs were reported upon and the schedules adopted. The Council resolved that the proposals of the Choral Society be adopted. This means that the Society will produce Iolanthe not later than the second week in February and that the production take place for two nights in His Majesty's Theatre.

In view of the fact that the Athletic Board have intimated that they cannot be responsible for the students' seats in the bleachers, the Council recommended that a request be sent to the Athletic Board that the centre section of the bleachers be reserved for the student body until the kick-off.

Phil Mathias was asked to represent the Student Council at the Freshman Supper tonight.

DRINKING OF TEA TO BE DISCUSSED

(Continued from page one.) debates for the year will be with the University of Port Rico, and the various Maritime Colleges. Besides these there will take place the regular intercollegiate debates. A tentative debate with Dalhousie, either in Montreal or Halifax is hoped to be arranged to take place sometime during this year. The Debating Society also expects to take trips to nearby colleges to engage in debates.

FEW TURN OUT FOR BOXING PRACTICE

Four Veterans However Were at Initial Work-Out

Only sixteen men turned out for the first boxing practice this year which was held in the gym of the Montreal High School yesterday. There were spectators on hand, even by expected to see a large number of boxers at the practice.

Among the veterans present were Fred Taylor, Bernard Musselman, Lionel Steine and Chick Parrish. Several others are expected to turn out at the next practice which will be held this Thursday afternoon.

Couch Bert Light put the men through their paces, giving individual instruction in shadow-boxing and demonstrating various kinds of blows. The men were then paired off and they were allowed to box in order to try the blows which had previously been shown them.

The individual instruction given by the coach is one of the features of boxing offered to students at McGill. By this method the men quickly master the different blows shown them and gain a rapid knowledge of the manly art, which enables them to become good boxers in a short time. Many of the present champions began as

novices when they first entered college.

Freshmen are especially expected to attend the practices as soon as possible in order to learn the fundamentals of this sport. There are many vacancies in the lighter divisions still remaining to be filled and freshmen will be given an opportunity to contend for these vacancies.

The exercise in itself is beneficial to students, developing the muscles of the whole body. Practices last one hour, and are held every Tuesday and Thursday from 5-6 p.m. The next practice will be held this Thursday at 5

p.m. A large number of freshmen are expected to attend this practice.

TRUCKS UNABLE TO RESIST LURE OF MCGILL UNION

(Continued from page one.) men are in the pay of the Union management, in an effort to bring more trade to the Union, is not known. If they are, they certainly are living up to their end of the contract, because they have already succeeded in luring into their trap several worth-while prizes.

THE STUDENT AND HIS BANK

THE Student, like the business man, needs the services of a Bank. This Bank welcomes the accounts of students, and pays interest at highest current rates on all Savings Deposits. It has branches within convenient distance of McGill at

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- Corner Drummond and St. Catherine Sts.
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NOMINATIONS

Nominations for Faculty Representatives of the McGill Union House Committee are herewith called for.

Representatives must be from the Junior Year.

Nominations must be in writing and signed by at least ten members of the Faculty which the nominee is to represent. Nominations must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Students' Executive Council at 1.00 P.M., Wednesday, October 19th, 1927.

Elections will be held by the Faculty Undergraduate Societies on Thursday, October 27th, 1927.

Representatives will be elected as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Faculty of Arts | Faculty of Dentistry |
| To elect one Representative. | To elect one Representative. |
| School of Commerce | Faculty of Medicine |
| To elect one Representative. | To elect two Representatives. |
| Faculty of Law | Faculty of Science |
| To elect one Representative. | To elect two Representatives. |

ANOTHER SMASHING; CRASHING SUCCESS

UNION INFORMAL

October 28

ADDRESS ON CONFEDERATION BY SIR ARTHUR

the flags were unfurled and the children ask "What mean you by these things?" we should not fall in our answer, so that they too, like the children of old, may have a true conception of our traditions and our ideals.

"The dream of Confederation before its ultimate realization was a long, long dream which never vanished from the minds of men of vision. Britain lost in 1776 by the American Revolution the chief part of her eighteenth century Empire. That struggle was largely by the thirteen colonies for the privilege of managing their own affairs. But Britain did not lose thereby her place in the North American continent. The American Colonies determined to try their experiment of autonomy in separation from the Empire. But the colonies that form Canada resolved to try the experiment of free self-government within the Empire and under the British flag. It was a new experiment in nation making; this attempt to establish a free national government in the parts of Britain overseas, to secure essential autonomy and at the same time to retain membership in the larger British Commonwealth. This is the first contribution Canada had made to the world in the field of political progress and experiment. It was a difficult task because of the widely scattered parts, the diversity of the people and institutions, the barriers of language, and the difference of nationality and creed. And almost immediately the idea was put forward of uniting the five scattered provinces of Canada (Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) to the advantage of all, of establishing the same laws, and of inducing a constant intercourse and mutual interest and the raising up of a great British country in North America. In the closing years of the 18th century there were many who dreamed this dream, but its realization was destined to be far off. It had little support from the home government and it roused but little interest in England. In 1822 when the Union Bill for the legislative union of Ontario and Quebec was introduced into the British Parliament there were those in Canada who pressed for consideration of a wider union which included the Maritime Provinces, but their advice was not heeded.

"Then came the Rebellion of 1837 which attempted to secure by force the system of responsible government which the Provinces had hoped to secure by peaceful means. Even Lord Durham, who was sent out to investigate the problems and to suggest a remedy, had little faith in Confederation or Union, apart from such a union as would abolish the separate colonial or provincial legislatures and replace them by one legislature for the whole—a union which was obviously not acceptable to the colonies. The result was a legislative union of Ontario and Quebec under the Act of 1840. But there were many Canadians who still dreamed of a larger Union of all the Provinces, a union which they hoped would some day be a fact. This dream was not realized until those great and far-sighted men whom we call the Fathers of Confederation entered public life. And more than a quarter of a century went by before the dream became a reality.

"It would be interesting, did time permit, to tell again the story of those troubled twenty-five years. There was the friction between the so-called 'Patriots' and the so-called 'reformers' caused by the signing of the Rebellion Losses Bill by Lord Elgin, the Governor General; there was the resultant mob violence which ended in the burning of the Parliament Buildings in Montreal. There was obvious disruption in the sparsely settled provinces which, because of their scanty population and their proximity to a rapidly growing and already powerful neighbor, could ill afford disunion. In the Maritime Provinces the hatred engendered by Joseph Howe's struggle for responsible government against the forces of the Family Compact had not yet vanished and the wounds of discord had not yet healed. Then came the economic depression which resulted from Britain's changed fiscal policy with her colonies. There had been a bitter battle preference which had developed trade. On the hopes aroused in Canada by this policy, a costly canal system had been built and the Canadian milling industry—based on American grain—had largely increased. But in the 'hungry forties' Britain abandoned this preferential policy towards the colonies and Canada's trade was soon depressed. The maintenance of the British connection as seriously threatened. The bonds of Empire were seriously tried. The Annexation Movement appeared and the famous Annexation Manifesto was signed in Montreal by hundreds of the most influential citizens—all of British descent. A book by Lieutenant-Colonel Sleight, a British landed proprietor of Prince Edward Island, written in 1852 gives his interesting view that the only solution of this serious problem lay in the raising up of a Canadian nationality—a nationality with its own centralization of power, and a permanent connection with Mother Country."

"From 1854 to 1866 Canada enjoyed an era of unprecedented prosperity

because of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. The Civil War, with its necessity for large purchases of farm products from Canada, added greatly to Canada's trade. In 1866 the Reciprocity Treaty was abrogated. Canada's trade at once declined and economic depression followed. The Northern States, now in control in victory, were not warmly friendly in their attitude towards Canada, because of Britain's alleged sympathy with the South during the war. Canada began to realize that she must build up and encourage trade within her own borders. But the man from Nova Scotia was but a foreigner in New Brunswick or Quebec, and the man from Quebec was an outsider in Prince Edward Island. A customs barrier, a tariff wall around each colony kept out intruding traders. Only union could remove these obstacles between colonies under a common flag, and only railway and ships could provide means for trade.

"Then came the political deadlock in the Canada which comprises Ontario and Quebec because of the 'double majority' method and the 'representation by population' agitation. The real cause of the deadlock was the difference of race and creed and language and the bitterness of parties, bitterness based on long-vanished issues. Ontario was peopled chiefly by settlers from England, Ireland and Scotland and by United Empire Loyalists who left the United States after the war of secession. Quebec was almost wholly populated by French-speaking people—descendants of the French who remained in Canada after Canada passed under sway of Britain in 1763. The settlers in Upper Canada were chiefly Protestant, while those in Lower Canada were overwhelmingly Roman Catholic; in Ontario English Common Law prevailed, whereas the French Civil Code applied in Quebec, because the Treaty of Paris in 1763 gave the French Province of Quebec the right to use its own language, to be governed by its own civil laws, and to practise its own religion without let or hindrance. A crisis had been reached. The Maritime Provinces were discussing union among themselves. In Nova Scotia men of both parties united presenting a resolution of union to the House—the first step towards union taken by any Legislature. In November 1860, Charles Tupper expressed the Maritimes' ideas in an address in St. John, New Brunswick. 'We have no constitution,' he said, 'but the dicta of the ever-changing occupants of Downing Street.' He deplored the British disregard of Colonial interests. He repudiated the idea of annexation or independence and pleaded for 'the building up on this side of the Atlantic of a powerful confederation which shall be in reality an integral portion of the Empire.' On the particular plan of union he made no suggestion, but he labored to convince the people of the desirability of uniting. He believed that Union would give British North Americans a distinct nationality and would eliminate petty jealousies; it would elevate the tone of public life by adding to parochial and provincial interests questions of broad national concern; it would be valuable in a military sense; and economically it would be advantageous because it would mean inter-colonial free trade and would produce decisive and co-operative action on the question of inter-communication. The press of the Maritimes, however, while interested in the dream of Union of all Canada, saw no possibility of the early fulfilment of the dream, and they advocated instead of the immediate union of the Maritime Provinces, which was not antagonistic to the larger Confederation. The Conference at Charlottetown in 1864 was the result. What followed need not be here detailed. Delegates were present from the Upper Provinces and the question of the union of the Maritimes, for which the Conference was originally called, gave place to the discussion of the larger Union of all the provinces. The Conference adjourned to Quebec. Then followed two years of struggle and opposition, not unmarked with bitterness. Meanwhile the Fenian Raids terrorized the border lands, and military considerations and defensive necessities helped to advance the cause of Union. But the obstacles increased in number. Prince Edward Island withdrew from the scheme. In Nova Scotia there was a bitter battle based on deep suspicion of the plan. In the other three provinces the advance was difficult and clouded. But finally came the triumph; the British North America Act emerged, and on July 1st, sixty years ago, Confederation became a fact. Canada set the example for the establishment of free national governments in the parts of the British overseas, and she has been the chief exponent of the idea that such governments can maintain their essential autonomy and yet retain their membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations. She taught a new lesson in nation building—the lesson of self-determination within the Empire. And this lesson, let us not forget, was the work of Canadian hands and Canadian brains—of men trained not in diplomatic centres, but in the practical politics of struggling colonies.

"What impresses us first about these men whom we call the Fathers of Confederation is their simple and modest greatness. I think it is no exaggeration to say that in all the Councils of our Empire that have ever

met to discuss Empire problems no council has equalled that of the Confederation Fathers for keen and practical mentality, for sagacity, and judgment and self-effacement and idealistic vision. They stand apart as a group of British statesmen. The road they travelled was a difficult road beset by innumerable pitfalls. But in their mighty strength. They were men of different political belief, men like Macdonald, the Conservative, and Brown, the Liberal; men of different races and creeds like McGee, the Irishman, Cartier the Frenchman, and Tupper of English descent; they were men of different provinces who met as strangers. But they forgot their differences, their provincial rivalries, their creeds and nationalities in their hope for a greater Canada. Rejected, denounced as traitors to their province and their race, taunted as idealists and dreamers, as promoters of delusions and makers of smokes, yet they had the courage to endure. Even from the Motherland came no encouragement and no applause. In a letter written in the summer of 1867, after the battle had been fought and won, John A. Macdonald says that the Union had not aroused as much interest in England as the union of two remote English parishes would have aroused. And yet their dream was not only for Canada but for the Empire. The preamble to the British North America Act records the hope and belief that the Union would be to advantage not only of Canada but of the British Empire. Defeat faced them; ignorance and prejudice threatened to destroy them; conscientious enemies of progress caused them at times to despair; yet they realized their dream. It is a difficult task for us to estimate today the colossal nature of their task, that task which resulted in one of the greatest achievements in the history of nation building.

"Now the second contribution which Canada has made in the field of political progress and experimentation is the example she has given of two great races, differing in custom, in language and in religion, living side by side in peace, harmony, and co-operating in the most cordial fashion in building up a united country. 'We are living at peace with our neighbour and whatever our ancestry or our creed may be we are all true to British traditions and to British ideas. Last June I had the honour to be a fellow guest with the Hon. Mr. David, Provincial Secretary of this Province, at a private dinner. A distinguished banker from France was also a guest and I heard Mr. David say to him, 'We French-Canadians are French in language, French in religion, we have our French civil law, but politically and irrevocably we are British.'

Our land is still—
The land that Freeman till
That sober-suited Freedom chose;
The land where, girt with friendless foes,

A man may speak the thing he will."
"Canada's third contribution to political progress and Empire experimentation is her relation with her great powerful neighbour, the United States of America. For more than one hundred years there has been peace between the two countries, and today that three thousand miles of boundary is unprotected by a single fort, and unguarded by a single sentry. And that does not mean that in all those years there has been no cause of friction between the two. Even the best of neighbours have their differences of opinion; there have been questions of boundary disputes, of Fenian Raids, questions arising out of our Mother country's attitude in the Civil War, and even now we have differences of opinion over the development of the St. Lawrence waterways and Chicago's diversion of the waters of the Great Lakes. But on all and every occasion the governments of both countries have approached the matter in a calm, sympathetic spirit, determined that only simple justice should prevail, with the result that amity and peaceful relations have never been interrupted, and that each nation has retained, not only its own self-respect, but a sincere regard for the other. That spirit has grown as the interchange of trade, of travel, and of thought has increased, and today, war, or even the thought of war, is unthinkable."

"In these celebration days we look back with reverence and gratitude to those great and wise men who in toil and travail but in courage and faith, laid the foundations of our united Dominion. They have given us national memories to shame us out of our sectionalism, our intolerance, our self-seeking and our easy complacency. It is well that today the nation and the individual should remember the heroic moment of our union in this self-sacrificed after-time. This year should be dedicated to old memories of struggle and triumph and to new resolve for progress worthy of our father's dreams. After sixty years our country still needs men who will fight for unity and justice and equality of opportunity, for those great principles on which our Dominion was founded, and on which alone it can endure. We stand on the threshold of a critical period in our country's life. Canada finds herself in command of enormous resources of mine and forest, land and sea, resources which mean great wealth and power will be used for good or evil will depend on the capacity of our people to discharge intelligently the great responsibilities which have fallen upon them. Never has there been greater need for disinterested men of

vision and courage and faith. Never has it been so important that public opinion should be shaped by straight thinking and sound judgment and unselfish co-operation and mutual trust. We are face to face with great opportunity and we are taking part in great movements that will affect the history of Canada and of the world and the welfare of our children and of all those who come after us.
"And in this time of crisis there comes to us to strengthen us across the spaces of the years the memories of the Fathers of Confederation with their unconquered ideals. Familiar to us is their story. Their names are clear and illustrious through the mist of six decades. Even their faces and forms are well known to us. Time has proved their cause and hallowed their efforts and their sacrifice. Their work is no longer an experiment. The great Canada of today is a monument to their vision and a justification of their faith. They faced a giant task that might well have weakened the hearts of less courageous men but in their faith they triumphed. We revere their memories. But it is their spirit that Canada needs today. For we know that if their golden voices could speak to us now they would say again to young Canada, as they often said before: 'Look not mournfully into the past; it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present; it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart.'

Notices

Notices must be legibly written on one side of the paper only and must be in the McGill Daily office before eight o'clock on the night previous to publication. Brevity is essential. Under no circumstances will notices be accepted over the telephone.

SUSPENSION OF LECTURES

On account of the annual meeting of the Student's Society today, October 19th, 1927, lectures will be suspended on that day from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., in accordance with the usual custom.

J. A. NICHOLSON

Registrar

LITERARY CLUB

The first meeting of the Literary Club for the year will be held in the Faculty room of the Arts Building this afternoon at four o'clock. A proposed constitution will be submitted and plans for the year discussed. All honour students in English in their third and fourth years are eligible for admission to the club.

CHEMISTRY COLLOQUIUM

At the Chemistry Colloquium which will be held at five o'clock today, Mr. J. B. Phillips will be the speaker and will introduce for discussion the subject of 'Acetal Formation in Relation to Chemical Reactivity.'

An interesting hour is expected and visitors will be made welcome.

COMMERCE INTER-FACULTY RUGBY

The following are requested to turn out for practice today at 3 p.m. on the campus. Guthrie, Veltch, Puddicombe, Ayers, Klinton, Leflaron, Maughan, Morrell, Call, Piper, Boyce, Budge, Taylor, Thompson, D. Smith, and McMaster. Also others interested. Every man should be medically examined today as the first game is tomorrow and those who have not been examined will positively not be allowed to play.

ENGLISH RUGBY

Practice game this afternoon at 4:15 to pick team for first match against Varsity on Saturday.

Side A—W. Thompson, Graeme, Donald, Wyse, Noble, Angevine, Klinton, Scott-Moncrieff, Turner, G. Donald, H. G. Norris, Gillespie, Hare, Lord.
Side B—Nelson, Doull, McDonalds, Chipman, Peters, Rowley, Martin, Starkey, Hirling, Turner, C. Knowles, Barr, McRoberts, Budden, Redpath, Butler.

SOCCER CLUB

There will be an important meeting of Soccer players at 5 p.m. today in Mr. Hay Findlay's office on University St. The following men are required to attend: Helwig, Watt, Giovando, McKinnon, Maule, Davidson, Violetta, Gavin, Molloy, Evans, McBroom, Donerty, Estall.

ENGLISH RUGBY

There will be an English Rugby practice today at 4:30 on the Campus. All players are particularly requested to be on hand as the team to represent McGill against Toronto on Saturday will be selected after the workout.

JUNIOR RUGBY

All members of the Junior rugby team are to obtain their uniforms at the Stadium this morning. No kit bags will be provided. All players to be in uniform at Loyola by 1:30 p.m.

M.W.S.

M.W.S.A.

A meeting of the M.W.S.A. will be held Thursday Oct. 20, at 1 o'clock in the Common Room of R.V.C. Business

McGill Daily is printed by the Herald Publishing Company Limited for the Student Executive Council of McGill University, of which Gilbert H. Fletcher is the Secretary-treasurer, at the office 324 Sherbrooke St. West.

—discussion regarding adoption of the official blazons and amendments. A large attendance is requested.

R.V.C. 129

The class meeting which was to have been held today, has been postponed indefinitely. Watch the Daily future notices.

R.V.C. SPORTS

R.V.C. Sports Day will take place at the Stadium on Friday, Oct. 21st, at 2 p.m.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST

A grey key-case containing four keys between the Physical Education Hostel and the Hollow Courts. Finder please return to Audrey Minett, Dept. of Phys. Education, R.V.C.

LOST

New Chemistry text book (Newell) in Moyse Hall, Tues. Oct. 11th. Finder please return to Mr. Gentleman, Arts Building.

FOUND

At the Stadium, after Saturday's game, a bunch of keys in a leather case also a travelling rug. Owners may have same by calling at the Union Tuck Shop and identifying their articles.

FOUND

The sophomore who loaned his knife on Tuesday last to help tie the freshmen men may get it back by calling for it at Bill's office.

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RUGBY

Stadium, Saturday October 22

R.M.C. vs MCGILL

Tickets now on sale at Union

Reserved Seats 1.25 & 1.00

COUPON NO. 2

Will be accepted for a rooster's seat

NOTICE TO PARTIAL STUDENTS

Books of students' tickets may be bought now at the Union

Men: \$6.00 Women: \$10.00

No Single Students' tickets will be sold

FRATERNITIES

The following fraternities have been listed in the Handbook without addresses or telephone numbers.

KAPPA CHI
PHI DELTA EPSILON
PSI OMEGA

Secretaries of the above fraternities should see that this information is handed in to Miss Heasley at the Union without further delay, so that the list for the Student Directory may be correct. All other corrections should be submitted NOW.



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JUNIOR CLASS PRESIDENTS

Junior Prom representatives should be elected at once. Organization meeting will be held Monday, October the 23rd at five p.m. in the Music Room of the Union.

LAW — 1 Representative.
MEDICAL — 2 Representatives.
ARTS — 2 Representatives.
SCIENCE — 2 Representatives.
R.V.C. — 2 Representatives.
COMMERCE — 2 Representatives.
DENTISTRY — 1 Representative.